

THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 1, Vol. I.)

CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.)

MINING NEWS.

COROMANDEL.

Very good accounts have reached Auckland from the Brian Boru claim, Coromandel. The proprietors of this claim are Dick Twonill and brothers (5), who are known both in Greymouth and Arleston. The claim adjoins the Allingtons, Harbour View, and Dublin City; is situated on the dividing range between Kennedy's Bay and Coromandel, and contains ten men's ground. The claim is only very lately been taken up, and the company is putting in two drives, and has struck some very promising leaders; the drives are in about 60 feet, and a reef, which has been found to be payable, has been struck during the last few days. The reef is supposed to be the highly auriferous one struck in the Harbour View. The reefs from Morgan's and the prospectors are expected to traverse this ground.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

From Major's Creek, the correspondent of the *Braidwood Dispatch* writes:—"We are all excitement, and the old creek presents the usual characteristics of a genuine one from every direction. There comes almost hourly news of other and more valuable discoveries, while crowds of people from Araluen and other places pass through quiring the road to Spring Creek or other localities. The diggers are busy on the different leads sinking, and all are in the spirits with the idea that the stone will be very rich. We cannot, however, be sure of the value of this until a crushing comes. An engine will be on the creek next week, and soon we hope to become the machinery for crushing purposes among us. Spring Creek is still the favorite locality, but large numbers of miners are taken up and being worked from a ridge separating Long Flat from the creek, and on both sides of the creek down.

Wednesday a very rich prospect was obtained by a party of lads on a leader, and nearly so, with Wilson's or celebrated lead; this has been named the "Young Australian." On the morning of Wednesday, this leader was considered valueless; in the evening, £50 was offered and refused for one-fifth share. Good prospects are obtained near Chapel flat on another leader. The quartz on the upper part of the creek is of a dark, burnt color, and the gold is not so fine as that obtained on Dargue's and Thompson's reefs at Spring Creek. So fine is it in the veins in this locality, that the water will hold it in solution, and prospects may be obtained from it; and, altogether, our prospects are declared to be good, although every discovery will not be so valuable. Claims are taken up for a very long distance towards Jembacumbene."

TASMANIA.

Our telegraphic message from Launceston on Saturday night, Sept. 18, brought further good news from Waterhouse. Two letters had been received from the diggers, one from one of the lucky party, the other from a disinterested person, both intimating a discovery of gold yielding a great deal to the shovelful. The discoverers are, we presume, not practical miners, otherwise they could not, we should think, be so much doubtful whether they had come on quartz or alluvial gold. Though the testing of only one shovelful is mentioned, it is to be presumed that the discoverers satisfied themselves they had come on something more than a "pocket" or disjunct deposit of gold, otherwise their partners would not at once have set off for the scene of operations.—*Hobart Town Mercury*.

We have had a flying visit from Mr. Copeland and Mr. Carmichael, two of the gentlemen interested in the purchase of the claims. They set men to work to bail out the hole in the prospector's claim, and to get up some quartz, some of which was beautifully covered with gold, but all of it exceedingly fine. The quartz does not show handsome specimens, but will give the handsomest results after crushing, the gold being fine, and thoroughly distributed throughout the stone. I have no doubt of the bargain being completed, as by calculation I find that, if the reef is only excavated to the present depth (thirty feet) throughout their claim, and it yields only three ounces to the ton, its value at £3 per ounce would be £68,600; but I have only calculated it at three ounces, whereas the last crushing yielded over thirty ounces to the ton.—*Coromandel Chronicle*.

A regular, although secret, trade has sprung up in Auckland for the sale of quartz specimens for the purpose of "salting" newly discovered reefs.

"Three Weeks" for a Penny.

To steal a duck's egg appears to be about as mild an infraction of the laws of property as could come within the law of larceny. We are therefore justified in believing that it was not the enormity of the offence, but a zealous regard for the rights of property in the abstract which influenced the Bearded bench of magistrates, lately, in dealing with the case of the larcenous "taking and removal" of a duck's egg. In the Court-house at Maidstone, we are informed, Sir Geo. Hampson, Bart., in the chair, an old waggoner, named Thomas Osborne, for nearly 40 years a farm servant in the neighbourhood, and without any previous stain on his character, was charged with the shocking offence to which we have referred. He stoutly asserted his innocence, but doubtless he was guilty, for a country policeman, whom the Bench believed, proved the stealing of the egg. The Bench was convinced, and Osborne was convicted. He was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labor; and at his age, after forty years of honest toil, he will be dismissed from prison, branded with the name of thief. We have every respect for the magistrates who so sternly vindicated the rights of property, yet we cannot but own to a regret that it was not possible to let off poor old Osborne for his pennyworth of larceny at a lower rate. It seems that a brute like the manager of the Jarrow Theatre can knock a girl's teeth down her throat, and then purchase impunity for a five-pound note, while the theft of a duck-egg is punished, without any chance of escape, with three weeks on the treadmill, and utter loss of character. We are aware that it is the singular policy of English law to punish offences against the person, but it is a peculiar consequence of this doctrine that an actress has less protection for her teeth, which are, after all, property to her in the strictest sense, than a Kentish farmer has for his fowl-house.—*Echo*.

A Bad Sign.

There are a few men in Cincinnati who make a living by selling cheap signs of various kinds to hang outside corner groceries, saloons, &c. Since it was recommended by the Board of Health that signs inscribed "Small Pox" should be suspended in front of every house where that disease prevailed, one of the most enterprising of the cheap sign dealers prepared a quantity of them to be ready for an expected demand. The other morning he called with his assortment at a lager beer saloon, over the canal. "Want any signs?" he inquired of the portly proprietor. "Yah," said Hans, "I want a sign, 'Sawdust Wanted.'" "Here it is," said the dealer, who was a bit of a wag, handing him one of his small-pox signs; and receiving his pay, he departed. The unsuspecting Teuton, supposing it all right, hung it outside of his door. People passing on the walk, saw the sign, turned pale, and hurried to the other side of the street. Regular customers came, caught sight of the ominous inscription, and stole away, remarking that they guessed they weren't very dry that morning anyhow. A very importunate creditor, whom nothing could daunt before, bleached at the sight, and on going home he went straight to bed. In the meantime the saloon keeper was wondering at the absence of his customers. The regular forenoon lunch was spread—soup, boiled tripe, Bologna sausage, stewed liver and onions, sauerkraut, and brown bread. Being of a social disposition, this solitude was oppressive to him, aside from being unprofitable. At length one man came in, and called for a glass of beer. His face was deeply pitted. He had had it. "I see by your sign out there," said the man, with a motion of his head to the front-door, "that you have got it here." "Nien," replied Hans, supposing that he alluded to sawdust wanted; "I don't have got 'em now already. I yest put out my sign, so I get 'em ven they comes dis way all de vile." "You want to catch it," said the customer, in amazement. "Yah, that's what's the matter. I want bads of 'em. Good things to have mit der house. I packs 'em up mit my cellar, unt sprinkle the floor mit my saloon all over 'em. It gleans out a house, bully, mind I tell you." "You're right," said the stranger. "If small-pox won't clean out a house, I don't know what will." "Small-box!" cried the astonished Dr. Schuman; "vat you mean by small-box?" Explanation of course ensued, and the wrath of that beer-jerker was fearful to behold. Could he have fastened his embrace on the painter at that time, he would have paid dearly for the joke he perpetrated.—*Woodstock (Ontario) Times*.

The Marquis of Waterford Divorce Case.

(From the *European Mail*.)

On the 4th August, the petitioner, John Cranch Vivian, prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with Florence Grosvenor Vivian, on the ground of her adultery with the Marquis of Waterford. The respondent and co-respondent filed answers traversing the allegations in the petition.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Prentice, Q.C., and Dr. Sawber appeared for the petitioner; Dr. Spinks, Q.C., for the respondent; and Mr. J. B. Karslake, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram for the co-respondent.

Mr. Prentice opened the case in the absence of the Solicitor-General. He stated that the petitioner was the Hon. Mr. Vivian, M.P. for Truro, and a Lord of the Treasury. In June, 1861, he married the respondent, who was the daughter of Major Rowley, of the East India Company's service. They lived very happily together after the marriage, and up to the autumn of last year they generally resided with Lady Kinnoul, in Belgrave-square. In 1863 Captain Vivian became acquainted with the Marquis of Waterford, and they were subsequently on very friendly terms together. The Marquis was a young man of twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. Captain and Mrs. Vivian sometimes visited him at his seat of Curraghmore, in Ireland, and a letter written by the Marquis to Captain Vivian would show the friendly relations subsisting between them. In this letter, which commenced, "My dear Johnny," the Marquis said he was sorry to hear from Mrs. Vivian that Captain Vivian, after all he had done for his party, was not to have office. He went on to say that he looked on Captain Vivian as one of his oldest and best friends, and he expressed his regret at some insult which had been offered to Captain Vivian while he was staying at his house. He added that if he had known how Captain Vivian would have been treated, he would rather have cut off his tongue than have asked him to his house; and he concluded by hoping that Captain Vivian would go in office as soon as any change occurred. The first intimation that Captain Vivian ever received of his wife's infidelity was on the 14th March, 1869, when two letters were forwarded to him, one in the handwriting of his wife, and the other in the handwriting of the Marquis. The learned counsel was about to read the letters, but Sir J. Karslake and Dr. Spinks objected to their being read until it had been shown that they were admissible in evidence.

Mr. Prentice yielded to the objection, and proceeded with his statement without reading them. Immediately after the discovery of these letters, the Marquis and Mrs. Vivian went off together. Captain Vivian was then residing at 16, Lowndes-street. He employed a detective to ascertain whether they had gone, and they were traced to Calais, and thence to Paris, where they were staying at the Hotel Westminster. Captain Vivian, accompanied by Mrs. Knight, a sister of Mrs. Vivian, immediately went to the Grand Hotel at Paris. Mrs. Knight had an interview with Mrs. Vivian at the Grand Hotel, and tried to induce her to leave the Marquis and return to England for the sake of the children—there being three children of the marriage—but Mrs. Vivian declined. Mrs. Vivian then had an interview with Capt. Vivian, at the Grand Hotel, but what passed at that interview could not be proved; as the parties could not be examined. But immediately after the interview Mrs. Vivian wrote this letter to her husband:—"5 o'clock.—I cannot go. I have tried and tried to give him up; and, against his own urgent advice, I shall stay. For God's sake, don't think too hardly of me; and don't let any one come near me, or I shall do myself some harm. I am going to my ruin, I know; but it is impossible for me to go back. Try and forgive me in your heart. I could not look at those poor children after what I have done, and do not send for me, for heaven's sake."

Her sister, Mrs. Knight, again saw her, and she then confessed her guilt. She continued to live with the Marquis at the Hotel Westminster, and they were served there with the citation in the suit.

The following witnesses were called:—The Dowager Countess Kinnoul: I have known Captain and Mrs. Vivian for several years, and was present at their marriage, at St. Paul's, Knights-bridge. They lived with me until last summer or autumn, and they had three children. They lived on most affectionate terms. The Marquis of Waterford visited them. I saw nothing to lead me to suppose that there was anything wrong between Mrs. Vivian and the Marquis. Last year Cap-

tain and Mrs. Vivian went to live at 16, Lowndes-street.

Henry Smith: I am a retired sergeant of detectives. On Friday, March 5, 1869, I traced the Marquis of Waterford and Mrs. Vivian to Calais. I went to Calais with Captain Vivian and Mrs. Knight, and we found they had gone to Paris, and we followed them. I found them at the Hotel Westminster.

Mr. Foley, a brother-in-law of Captain Vivian, proved that Captain Vivian was very much distressed when Mrs. Vivian left her home.

Mrs. Knight, the sister of Mrs. Vivian, who accompanied Captain Vivian to Paris, said: I saw my sister at the Hotel Westminster, and told her that I had come to fetch her back. She said she would not go back. After a while I told her that Captain Vivian was in Paris, and she said she would see him. She went to the Grand Hotel, and had an interview with him. I was not present at it. I asked her to come back to her children, but she refused to leave the Marquis. She has never returned to England since.

The service of the citation on the respondent and co-respondent was proved by the clerk to the petitioner's solicitors, and a witness was called to prove the handwriting of the Marquis of Waterford's letters.

The two letters found by Captain Vivian before the elopement were tendered and objected to, and no question being raised as to the fact that it was the Marquis who was with Mrs. Vivian at the Hotel Westminster, the letters were withdrawn.

Lord Penzance: The adultery is plainly proved. I pronounce a decree nisi with costs against the co-respondent.

Judge Richmond on Life on the Goldfields.

His Honor Judge Richmond, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Hokitika, touched on life on the goldfields in the following manner:—"There are three cases on the calendar of attempts at suicide—a misdemeanor. I regret to see so many charges, and hope it may not be going to become, as is possible, a fashion in the place. You must feel—we must all feel—that in the hurry-scurry life upon a goldfield there is an extra amount of wear and tear, and there is a sad want of relief in the shape of social enjoyment. There are always too many opportunities for the gratification of the lower appetites, but the deficiency is in the opportunities for the gratification of the higher tastes and feelings. Many of you must feel this—must feel that life is slipping through your fingers before you begin to live. We have here a sort of camp life, and cannot expect to find those provisions, noble public buildings, libraries, museums, parks, and other appliances for innocent recreation, which are to be found at the great centres of civilization. I am not, while saying this, unmindful of what has been done in this direction. I see that efforts have been, and are being, made by you—efforts which, under the circumstances, are highly praiseworthy. But I put it to you, as leading citizens, could you not redouble your efforts in that direction? I put it to you that, if we do not enjoy our lives now, we shall find that we are unable to do so when we would. When we have made our 'pile,' we shall be past enjoying it, and it would be well for us if we thought a little less of making a 'pile'—a little more of using it. I repeat that, in saying this, I am not blind to the efforts which have been and are being made; but these cases may indicate the necessity of increased action, and that action I would urge upon you. Take the case of a woman, for instance—a woman whose life is passed behind a bar, handing tumblers of grog to half-drunken men. What true enjoyment of life can she have? What a life hers must be, and is it not almost a sign of her sanity that she tries to end it? I do not now speak of that class of unfortunate who minister to the lowest appetites. These, in all countries, we must expect to find, from time to time, seeking in suicide a termination of their mental and physical misery and degradation; but I refer to a large number of other women, who are condemned by circumstances to a life of unremitting toil, bringing them into constant contact with the lowest side of human nature. And it may be that opening these sources of rational enjoyment would save a few from these rash attempts."

During the freshest in Connecticut, a Waterbury editor telegraphed to another at the scene of action, "Send me full particulars of the flood." The answer came, "You will find them in Genesis."

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

The new season at the Duke of Edinburgh Theatre, Melbourne, opened promisingly with a large attendance on the 9th inst., when the prime attraction was the first appearance of Messrs Diaz, Illanez, and Correa, acrobats from Spain. Señores Diaz and Correa made their bow in a performance on the double trapeze, which was very startling, and brought down immense applause; as did also the combined dancing ball and *la percha* business by Señores Illanez and Diaz. Señor Illanez, in an act called *El Herode*, displayed astonishing strength, balancing a 70lb. cannon ball on his head while he carried one of 30lbs in each hand. The ladder in the air by Diaz and Correa was very perilous. But a novel edition of the Niagara Leap by the three performers capped anything of this kind of sensationalism which has ever been seen in Melbourne. Señor Illanez hung head downwards from the proscenium, having his feet in a couple of loops, and held a small trapeze, from the bar of which hung Señor Diaz, head downwards also, and holding Señor Correa by one leg. The danger seemed so awful that the greater portion of the audience sat spell bound, without the heart to applaud. Of course the performers received a storm of plaudits when they descended.

The Melbourne *Age* says that another pastoral prince, Mr. James Glava, squatter, of Singleton, N.S.W., has had to give way before the force of circumstances. Liabilities, £136,000; assets, £111,600.

The expedition sent out under Mr. Forrest's command in April last, towards the interior of the continent, by the Government of Western Australia, in the hope of clearing up the mystery which envelops the fate of the long lost Leichardt, has returned in safety, but without finding any trace of the lost party. The statement made by the aborigines two years ago respecting the remains of white men seen many years ago in the interior were such as to carry conviction with them, and induce the belief that they could be none other than those of the party of the lost explorer. "The localities pointed out have now been travelled over without success, and we are left to impugn the veracity of 'blackfellow' at our leisure. The country is described as being without any permanent water, quite unfit for stock, and otherwise discouraging."

The *Hamilton Spectator* of the 18th inst. contains an account of an inquest which was held at the Moravian settlement, Peshawar, Victoria, on the body of a woman named Elizabeth Knudsch, which disclosed a most extraordinary case of religious belief, extending to the denial of medical aid, on the ground that believers require no doctor. The pastor of the Moravian body, a Mr. Krumm, stated that the deceased had been ill about a fortnight, and that everything was done for her comfort, but no doctor was called in, or medicine given to her, because believers require no doctor. Soup, tea, coffee, and sometimes beer, were given to deceased, but no medicine. The pastor said it was in accordance with the rules of the Society not to call in a doctor, no matter how bad any sick member might be,—the Lord and prayers being their doctor. The jury returned a verdict that the cause of death was heart disease, and attached a rider to the effect that the doctrine of not calling in medical aid in cases of sickness is contrary to the interests of humanity and reason.

Captain Brown, of the ship *Isabella* Brown, informs us (*Melbourne Age*) that, on his present, as also on his previous voyage to Foo Chow, he witnessed a curious phenomenon when half way between the Straits of Manilla and Ombay. On the night of the 28th August, at about half-past eight o'clock, the sea, as far as the eye could reach, presented a surface of dazzling whiteness, appearing, but for the undulation of the water, as if it were a vast field of snow. This lasted for two hours, and on the vessel's passing out of it, the horizon from east to west showed an intense glare of light. A bucket of water was drawn while passing through the "white sea," but although a number of light globules were plainly visible therein, they were quite distinct from the animalcules commonly met with at sea.

The salary of Mr. Weld, the Governor of Western Australia, was to be £12,000; it is now to be £2500.

Mr. Keble, the curator of the Sydney museum, and Professor Thompson, in exploring the Wellington caves, New South Wales, have discovered the remains of extinct animals hitherto unknown to science.

Hay Brothers' Advertisement.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

GENTLEMEN

OF THE

TUAPEKA DISTRICT.

HAY BROTHERS

Have much pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received at your hands; and in order to show that they intend doing their best to merit even an increased share of your favors, they have resolved to send their TRAVELLER regularly to your district, so that you may have an opportunity of obtaining

FIRST-CLASS GARMENTS

AT DUNEDIN PRICES.

Our Mr BENNET

will

VISIT TUAPEKA

and the

Surrounding Districts

about the

END OF OCTOBER,

and he will be able to show such a

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

TWEEDS,

COATINGS,

AND

FANCY VESTINGS

as cannot fail to please even the most fastidious. We feel assured that this opportunity will be largely taken advantage of by those gentlemen who are fond of having their clothes made in a

Fashionable and Artistic Style.

HAY BROTHERS.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Any orders or addresses left at the Office of this Paper will be duly attended to.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand
Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in
season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CROMWELL ARGUS
AND
NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

FOR some time past it has been felt by the residents of the Cromwell District and its neighbouring Gold-fields that the progress of this portion of the Colony has not been commensurate with the extent of its natural resources. This has been largely attributed to the want of an organ expressing current public opinion, and capable of making known the value of these Gold-fields and their requirements. Previous efforts, however, to establish a local journal have failed, and the district has thus been compelled to rely for the expression of its wants upon newspapers representing other places. The result, from various causes, has proved eminently unsatisfactory.

Encouraged by the support tendered them, the undersigned are now prepared to meet the wishes of the people of the above Gold-fields, and will, on Wednesday, the 3rd November, publish the first number of the "CROMWELL ARGUS."

The journal will be liberal in tone. Believing that party politics are a mistake in a Province already over-governed, its object will be to cause greater attention to be paid to the development of the resources of the inland districts, and especially of the important one it will specially represent. Free from party influences, and untrammelled by obligations to any one class, it will pursue an independent career. It will demand, as an act of justice, better treatment of the country districts in the future. It has been too long the habit for our legislators to consider Dunedin as the Province, and that city's most capricious wants have been supplied at the expense of such districts as this one. Until a change from so prejudiced a course takes place, this journal will not cease in uttering its protest against a line of conduct unsound in principle and vicious in its action. It will also be a part of the mission of the "Argus" to advocate a reduction of the special taxation that presses so heavily upon the mining community. Believing that with reduction of taxation and the opening up of the lands, much of the gold (capital) lost to the colonies might be retained in it, as well as those who procure it, the paper will necessarily further these views, as well as the important and co-relative one of the establishment of native industries.

A journal of the kind we propose to supply requires an extensive circulation and to be supported in its advertising department. As we step in to meet the wishes of the community, we expect on their part they will perform their portion of the contract, and thus beget a connection that will be mutually advantageous. Our terms for advertisements will be moderate, so that we shall offer in this respect no obstacle to the implied bargain made with us by the public. The subscription will be 6s. per quarter; by post, 7s.

Our plant is extensive, and is replete with every requisite for executing job printing of all descriptions in a superior style. We have devoted great care to this branch, and have lately added a large stock of new and elegant type to the jobbing plant.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK.

OUR EXCHANGE FILES.

PROPRIETORS of Newspapers which have hitherto been on the TUAPEKA PRESS exchange list, are respectfully requested to forward copies of their journals as usual, addressed to the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS, Cromwell, Otago, which Journal will in future be punctually forwarded to them.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK, Proprietors.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CROMWELL AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

WE beg to call the particular attention of our readers to our leading article, which explains the reason of our first issue coming out as a kind of reprint of the last number of the "Tuapeka Press." Although unavoidable circumstances prevent our presenting any local news, we are glad that the eloquent and instructive lecture recently delivered by the Hon. Major Richardson at Lawrence took place when it did, as the lengthy review of it which appears in another column will make up to some extent for the absence of news interesting to the inhabitants of the Dunstan district.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK.

The Cromwell Argus
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

Nemo me impune lacessit.

Nemo malus felix.

We present our readers with the first number of the CROMWELL ARGUS under circumstances which we little anticipated, and which require explanation at our hands, in order that we may from the outset establish an understanding which will, we hope and believe, be of very long duration. We desire to serve the public faithfully and well, and we can only do this by establishing in the public mind thorough confidence in our principles and in our mode of procedure. To the public we look for support. Our existence depends upon the public; and we trust that while we perform our part towards them, the community will do the same towards us. Some weeks ago, being about to leave Tuapeka in consequence of the propriety

of two papers there being an impossibility, and having sold out to our contemporary, the *Tuapeka Times*, we cast about for some favourable field for newspaper enterprise, and hearing of Cromwell, we visited it, and we need hardly say we were well received. We were, indeed, most kindly treated by every person; accorded a hearty welcome—hospitably entertained—and, upon canvassing in order to ascertain what prospects of success awaited us, were given an amount of encouragement which at once decided us to settle in Cromwell. This, our readers will kindly observe was on the 15th and 16th of October; and on the night of the 17th a person named Carrick arrived in Cromwell on the same errand—viz., to establish a newspaper. On our return from a visit to the quartz reefs, on the evening of the 17th we met Mr Carrick who informed us that he had heard of our presence in Cromwell and of our object, that he had come with a similar intent, and that had he known we were coming, he certainly would not have come. He then said that if we had made up our minds to establish ourselves in Cromwell he should immediately abandon all thoughts of the place and return to Dunedin; and we parted with Mr Carrick with the distinct understanding that he had abandoned all thought or intent of coming to Cromwell! We immediately commenced arrangements for removing our plant from Lawrence. Our readers will be well aware that such matters take time; and as we had still three issues of the *Tuapeka Press* to publish, it was impossible for us to come out in Cromwell prior to the first week in December. To our utter astonishment, we last week received telegrams from certain of our Cromwell friends to the effect that Mr Carrick had arrived in Cromwell with a printing plant! Was ever such direct breach of faith? Has there ever been a more dishonourable deviation from the truth? We appeal to the public for replies to these questions; and we also appeal to them to discountenance and discourage such not only unbusiness-like, but such grossly immoral, proceedings as the one the particulars of which it has been our painful duty to lay bare. Such practices are not only injurious privately, but they are public injuries. They are *contra bonos mores* in the fullest and widest acceptation, and must in the long run recoil upon the heads of those who so wilfully commit evil deeds.

We are sorry indeed to be obliged to narrate these circumstances—to bore the public with matters that affect us privately; but we have no alternative. When we received intelligence of this gross breach of faith—of the enactment towards us of this practical lie—we immediately resolved what course to pursue, and we determined to show our readers that we were, in energy at all events, equal to the occasion. One issue—the last—of the *Tuapeka Press* still remained to be published, and we determined, as soon as it was out, to remove our farewell leader, and to insert this article, heading the paper with the title destined for it, to print the requisite number of copies, and immediately to visit Cromwell and circulate this our first issue. As a matter of course, had things gone as we anticipated—had Mr Carrick not broken faith with us—we should not have made our debut until the 1st of December, when we should have come out with a proper text heading, with Cromwell instead of Tuapeka news, with Cromwell instead of Tuapeka advertisements, and with a leading article upon a subject which would have given us more pleasure to write upon, and our readers more pleasure to peruse, than this. One word to those who so liberally gave us their names as advertisers: having the orders merely, we were wholly unable to insert any Cromwell advertisements in this issue; but during the week every one will be waited on, and the very large number of advertisements which have been promised us, will appear in our next. We sincerely trust that when next we take occasion to refer to ourselves, we shall be able to write on a more pleasant theme—that instead of being obliged to devote our columns to the exhibition of a piece of deceit, we shall be in a position to thank our readers for having supported *right* against dishonesty, and for having worked pleasantly with us for the public weal in the interests of this important and promising district.

The Right Rev. the Primate of New Zealand has, by request of the Lawrence Church of England Committee, advertised in the *Melbourne Argus* for a clergyman for the cure of Lawrence, Blue Spur, and Waitahuna. We are informed that there is every prospect of the speedy arrival of a minister.

The appointment of Mr T. K. Weldon as Commissioner of Police for this Province is notified in the Gazette of the 27th inst.

We understand that Mr Leslie, one of the oldest members of the Otago Police Force, and who has been stationed in Lawrence for some time past, is about to leave us for the purpose of joining the Armed Constabulary Force, now being organized by Mr St John Brangan in the North Island. Mr Leslie was one of the first members of the Victorian Police Force who volunteered to leave for Otago on the breaking out of the Gabriel's Gully rush, some eight years ago. Since that time he has been stationed in various parts of the Province, and has, by his obliging and urbane disposition, gained the universal respect and esteem of all with whom he has been placed in contact. He has made many friends during his stay in Lawrence, who sincerely regret his departure from amongst them.

The "Lawrence Amateur Christy Minstrel Company" have signified their intention to give a performance, at an early date, on behalf of the funds of the Tuapeka Hospital. The cause alone should warrant them a full house, but, apart from this, we believe that the merits of the entertainment itself will be sufficient to obtain for them a good reception, and they have our best wishes for their success.

We understand that the members of the Congregational denomination resident in this district have it in contemplation to invite a clergyman, shortly expected to arrive from England, to settle in Lawrence. We hope that the "denominational" element will not be overdone. Surely four churches are sufficient in such a place as Lawrence.

Mr W. Taylor, sub-inspector of schools, paid an official visit to this district last week, and inspected the schools at Lawrence, Wetherstones, Blue Spur, and Waitahuna. He expressed himself highly satisfied with the various examinations, and complimented the Wetherstones School Committee on the marked improvement made on the school-house since his last visit.

The usual monthly meeting of the Hospital Committee was held at the Commercial Assembly Rooms on the evening of Tuesday last, the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The resignation by Mr H. C. Richards of his office of Secretary was received and accepted. Mr Wm. Hayes was unanimously elected Secretary for the remainder of the term. A discussion took place relative to the best method of fixing the kitchen range, and it was ultimately referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs M'Swincy, Farrer, Mears, and Harrop.

Relative to the Wallace Election, it appears that the Returning Officer, Mr Rona Martin, has peremptorily refused to furnish Mr J. C. Brown with information regarding the polling, although requested by the Chief Returning Officer (Mr J. Gillies) to do so, a request which was supported by precedents for such a practice. Mr Martin seems very touchy concerning the election; an air of mystery appears to hang over the whole affair, which should by some means or other be cleared up, and we are glad to learn that Mr Brown has addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary on the subject, appending copies of all correspondence, telegrams, &c.

Between Lawrence and Spylaw the road, though dry, is full of ruts. The distance is upwards of 40 miles, yet only one surface-man is employed, unless we include five men who, congregated together, effect nothing at all. If these six men were distributed along the road with anything like fairness, they would be sufficient to keep it in order.

CROMWELL TOWN COUNCIL.

An ordinary meeting of the Council was held in the chamber on Monday evening, 25th ult. The Mayor (Mr W. H. Whetter) presided; and there were also present Councillors Burrows, Batger, Fraer, and Dagg.

The acting Town Clerk (Cr. Fraer) read the minutes of two previous meetings, which were duly confirmed.

Correspondence from various parties was read and disposed of.

One application only was received for the office of Town Clerk and Rate Collector—viz., that of Mr James Miller, who stated in his letter that he had formerly held a similar office.

After some conversation on the subject, it was resolved that Mr Miller's application be accepted, and the acting Town Clerk was instructed to notify him of his appointment. The salary fixed was stated to be £30 per annum, and 10 per cent. commission on all rates collected.

A discussion took place relative to the urgent necessity that exists for the erection of a new Court-house, the building at present used as a hall of justice being in every respect totally inadequate for the purpose. It was stated that a sum of £300 had been voted at the last session of Provincial Council for a new building, and a motion instructing the Town Clerk to write to the Government on the subject was unanimously agreed to.

[Although we happened to be present at the above meeting, we had at that time no intention of publishing the ARGUS at so early a date. The report, therefore, is written from memory, and is possibly somewhat incomplete.]

COAL CREEK RACES.

We have been kindly furnished by the editor of the *Tuapeka Times* with the following telegram:—"Teviot, Friday, 29th, 7.15 p.m.—Hurdle Race—Fire Eater, 1; Deborah, 2; Black Prince, 3. For the Hack Hurdle Race (five sovereigns and ten shillings entrance)—Deborah, 1; Jerry, 2. Creek Plate—Nolly Gray, 1; Madam, 2; Joannie, 3. Ladies' Purse—Deborah, 1; Dogtor, 2; Jeannie, 3. Consolation Stakes—Welcome, 1; Madam, 2.

MAJOR RICHARDSON'S LECTURE.

The Hon. Major Richardson delivered a lecture on behalf of the funds of the Church of England in the Athenaeum building on Wednesday last, the subject being, "An Illustration of Practical Colonization."

The Mayor (Mr Hastings) had been announced to preside, but having been hurriedly called away to a distance, our worthy magistrate (W. L. Simpson, Esq.), kindly supplied his place, and introduced the gallant Major in an appropriate speech.

Upon coming forward, the lecturer was greeted with loud applause. He introduced his subject by referring to the utility of retrospective views of the past, pointing out how the mind of man, absorbed by the thoughts which encircle some favourite study, is prone to forget first principles and to drift insensibly from the course originally marked out. Several illustrations followed, of great beauty, and then the importance of this survey on the part of the colonist was pointed out. "It is scarcely," said the lecturer, "two centuries since the first effort was made, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to plant British settlements in America. The lust of gold was at first the motive power, but this was soon succeeded by high and noble impulses, and, despite the extreme perils of the navigation, the unhealthiness of the climate, of intestine divisions and internal assaults, the colonization of America was effected; and those little bands who planted themselves on the eastern shores of the new continent are represented in the present day by the 32,000,000 of men who now occupy the soil and arrest the admiration of mankind." After detailing the sufferings and difficulties which attended the lives of these early colonists, and tracing their history—their determined and heroic encounters with the savage hordes by which they were kept in a continual state of terror—the lecturer continued—"In the prosecution of the duty which I have undertaken I do not ask you to accompany me to the foremost of the nations of the earth, and to examine the character and principles of some of England's greatest statesmen,—I select a colony once stagnating in its political existence, dwarfed in its proportions, and apparently destined to a career of insignificance; and I select a servant of that colony who brought to its resuscitation a mind of no ordinary character, a benevolence which could not be quenched, and an energy which knew no tiring. He was not one of the notable ones of the earth, but comparatively 'unknown, unhonored, and unsung.' This was Captain Montague, an account of some of whose ancestors was given by the lecturer; and then followed what may be justly termed an eloquent memoir of Captain Montague, which we regret our inability to report in *extenso*: here, however, are some short extracts:—"At the early age of 17, young Montague was appointed an Ensign in the 52nd Regiment, which so nobly distinguished itself at Waterloo. I cannot forego the pleasure of narrating an incident which occurred at this period. On joining his regiment at Brussels, just previously to the battle, he was ordered to the rear with invalids, and meeting one of his brother officers advancing with a detachment, he asked to see the date of his commission: finding it to be dated later than his own, he ordered him to change detachments, and he himself returned to Brussels, much to the astonishment of the commanding officer, just as the regiment was marching to Waterloo. The gallantry of the act scarcely sufficed to excuse the unwarrantable exercise of authority. No less conspicuous was young Montague for the possession of those qualities which are more difficult of attainment. A victim to the gambling propensities which found exercise in all ranks of the Continental armies assembled in Paris, he became peculiarly involved. He at once decided on a bold step towards extrication: he asked and obtained permission for an advance of three months' pay, paid the debt of honor, repairing his losses by living alone in his tent for six months, and never again did he set his foot in those places which have been too truly designated 'hells' upon earth." In 1824 Captain Montague went to Van Diemen's Land, where for a time he was the chosen friend of the then Governor, Sir John Franklin; but an estrangement sprang up between them, consequent upon a casual misunderstanding, and referring to it the lecturer said, "Both of the principal actors are now silent in the tomb—one, a martyr to science, lies buried amid the arctic ice; the other, a martyr to duty, was consigned to an early grave in his native land. Both noble, both generous, both forgiving, could they have met in death's solemn hour on the grave's brink, after their long separation and life's strange vicissitudes, their last grasp would have been one of forgiveness; their last words those of reconciliation." He shortly afterwards returned to England, and in April 1743 he was appointed Colonial Secretary, at the Cape of Good Hope. And now came the pith of the lecture—too long, unfortunately, for us to publish. A description of the fearfully depressed state of that colony upon Captain Montague's arrival, and of the gigantic public works which were immediately inaugurated by him, and successfully carried out—prison, or rather convict, labour being employed; thus opening up the country at a comparatively

cost. The splendid system adopted in the treatment of the land and its marked success, were duly eulogized in terms of the highest praise. We quote the following—
 "The revenue at the time of which amounted to £178,000, and the debt to £183,000. In less than years there was a surplus revenue, and life seemed to be infused into the land and a new spirit awakened in the mind. In ten years the revenue rose to nearly £300,000, while an sum had been expended in public works."

Having placed the finances of the colony in a sound condition, his next object was to people the desert wastes, and here he shall have reason to admire the sagacity which counselled the method by which this might be attained. It was laid down as an axiom that the number of immigrants arriving at any one time should not exceed the means of their immediate employment on the terms; also, that any system which did not provide for the condition of the immigrant being improved in the same ratio that his employer was benefited would be defective; and, further, that labour of good character and intelligence would not realize advantages commensurate with the expenses incurred. Let not these principles be regarded as the baseless fabric of a dream. While the mountains and valleys may re-echo with the bleating of sheep and the lowing of herds, the property of men of capital, let it be our duty so to devise that the men whose capital consists of thaws, sinews, and an unconquerable heart, while rejoicing in their neighbour's prosperity, may be enabled to survey their ripening crop and tend their few head of cattle quietly browsing in the vicinity of their homesteads with unforgotten thankfulness that they have adopted this as the future home of their families."

Captain Montague's useful career in Cape Colony was terminated in consequence of his loyalty and good sense at the time when the Neptune arrived with convicts from England, at which time he was compelled to return home. "And why? Because he steadily upheld the authority of Government, kept together and brought into exercise the elements of order, peremptorily refused to succumb to popular intimidation, and, as the natural result brought upon himself the odium of an uncompromising hostility of those from whose hands he withheld the power at which they grasped, and which could not have been conceded without discredit to the British name and great detriment to the public interest." With the continued strain which had been upon his mind since his arrival in the Colony, Montague's health had become very much impaired, and signs of cerebral disease became apparent. Upon his arrival in England, "the physicians at once told him that his days were numbered, but the truth did not startle him; he had lived in the performance of duty, and he was not afraid to die. Around his dying bed might be seen the Bishop of Cape Town, the wife of a former Governor, and a few select and fondly attached friends. Prayer had always been with him a duty, and he was enabled to say, ere the silver cord was broken, 'now my soul prays.' Blameless in the sight of men, he humbled himself in the sight of God, and became thoroughly alive to the fact that in Christ alone is salvation to be found." The subject was beautifully applied, and the present state of this Colony alluded to. The lecturer ended in the eloquent language of Captain Montague's biographer, "Although no proud bust or public column has yet been reared to him, nevertheless, from the height of the pedestal upon which his own celebrity and the elevating commendation of great and good men have figuratively placed him, he can calmly and grandly look down, as do those bronze and marble statues which a nation has actually erected to preserve and honour the memory of her greatest and wisest benefactors. Even now, the Colony for which he sacrificed himself begins to view him as the chief character in its history: and it will yet universally acknowledge him as the greatest, the wisest, the most upright of its advisers, promoters, and benefactors."

On the motion of Mr Keen, on behalf of the Church of England, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to the gallant Major for his eloquent and instructive lecture.

In responding, Major Richardson gave an amusing account of his first visit to the Tuapeka district, on the discovery of gold by Mr Gabriel Read in 1861. The lecturer was at that time Superintendent of this Province, and Mr Read, with unexampled liberality came to him and placed his discovery unconditionally in the hands of the Government. On his arrival in Gabriel's Gully shortly after this, the miners on the ground would only consent to their gold being taken to Dunedin on condition that Major Richardson should take charge of the improvised escort. With a deal of difficulty he managed to secure a pack-horse, and thus was the first gold from Tuapeka taken to Dunedin. The lecturer then stated how this township first derived its name. It fell to his lot as Superintendent to name the numerous townships which were at that time springing into existence, and in christening them he named them after illustrious and world-renowned men, as a fitting tribute to their memory. Lawrence derived its title from Sir Henry Lawrence, a noble and gallant

military commander, who was killed by a shell in the never-to-be-forgotten siege of Lucknow. He was a man of whom any nation might well have been proud—possessed as he was of many noble traits of character. He mentioned this circumstance, hoping that those present would narrate it to others, and that parents would tell their children why Lawrence was so named. It was named after a man whose example in every respect might be safely followed, and the record of whose chivalry would be read with interest and enthusiasm to the end of time. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr John Herbert proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, which was unanimously accorded, the Chairman responded, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ISLAND BLOCK.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ROXBURGH.

A meeting of residents in the Mount Benger district was held at the Commercial Hotel, Roxburgh, on Saturday evening last. There was a large attendance of miners and settlers from all parts of the district, and the earnestness and unanimity which were manifested in the object of the meeting—viz., to endeavour to prevent the sale of the Island Block, Horse-shoe Bend—proved beyond a doubt the deep interest felt in the settlement of the question.

Mr G. Ireland was called to the chair, and in a most eloquent and telling address explained the circumstances under which the meeting had been convened, urging upon those present to make a united effort in order to prevent the sale of the Island Block until the miners had been allowed an opportunity of testing the ground as to its auriferous resources.

Mr JOHN BEIGHTON, in a speech of considerable length, proposed the first resolution, which may be said to embrace the chief points dwelt upon by the mover. The resolution was as follows:—

"That this meeting strongly protests against the land known as the Island Block being submitted for public sale, on the following grounds:—That the Government will thereby be guilty of a great breach of faith with the inhabitants of this district, inasmuch as they have notified by public proclamation in the Gazette that the land was open for agricultural leasing. That in pursuance of such notification numbers of persons were deluded into making applications for various blocks for the purpose of *bona fide* settlement, and paid their moneys as deposits along with such application. That these applications have never been properly heard, but the land has since been withdrawn from agricultural leasing without any just or reasonable cause, the only reason assigned being that the ground was about being tested, owing to representations being made that the ground was auriferous. That the Government have now gazetted the land for sale, notwithstanding it was previously withdrawn from being leased on account of its supposed auriferous character. That no prospecting of the ground has been made."

Mr R. PATRICK seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and carried, *non con.*

Mr MERVYN, M.H.R., in moving the second resolution, said he was glad to see such a great amount of interest taken in the important question they had met to discuss, and trust they would remember that "Unity is strength." He explained the nature of the Otago Hundreds Regulation Act, and said that its object was to give the runholder the same right to depasture stock as the settler. In regard to the Island Block, he was quite satisfied that if the Government were shown the matter in a proper light, there would be no difficulty in gaining the object sought for. Whatever land had been made available for settlement was thrown open through the medium of these so-called "little meetings." The only and proper constitutional method of procedure in the present instance was to protest against the action of the Government in putting up the land for sale. It was promised by the late Government that 2500 acres of the Island Block should be thrown open for settlement, and many had hoped to acquire a little patch of their own to settle on as the gold became exhausted. It was the duty of the Government to provide land for those who wanted it for the purpose of settlement. The virtual creed of the Provincial Government was that they would take all the money they could get, and let the settlers "rip." The hon. gentleman concluded an able speech by expressing his belief that there was a fair hope—if the resolutions submitted to the meeting were carried unanimously—that the object would be attained. He then read a letter which he had received from his Honor the Superintendent, stating that the Government had considered the matter of the Horse-shoe Bend Block, and had resolved to place it in the market for sale. The resolution moved by Mr Mervyn was—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the sale of auriferous land without affording to the miners an ample opportunity of testing the same for payable gold, as provided by the Goldfields Regulations in regard to the agricultural lease system, would be unfair to the mining population, as narrowing their field of enterprise."

Mr DONALD MACKENZIE seconded the motion, which was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr GEDDES proposed, and Mr MACARTHY seconded, the third resolution:—

"That a committee be appointed, to be called the District Committee, and that they be empowered to prepare a memorial to the Provincial Government, having reference to the question of settlement in the district, and to manage all other matters connected with the same; such committee to consist of Messrs Ireland, Mervyn, Geo. Mackay, W. Honnor, John Beighton, and R. Patrick."

This was also carried without a dissentient.

Mr JOHN HONOR (at the request of the Chairman) gave an account of an interview he had had with the Superintendent and Mr Reid, in the course of which his Honor had said that he was unaware of the existence of such things as deposit receipts! The speaker then alluded to the fact that a number of water-races ran through the block proposed to be sold—a strong argument against the absolute sale of the land.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, but want of space compels us to omit their speeches. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried by acclamation, and was eloquently acknowledged.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Lawrence Town Council was held in the Council Chambers on Thursday evening last, having been adjourned from the previous evening, in consequence of Major Richardson's lecture. Present: All the members, except the Mayor and Cr. Harrop. Cr. Meers in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was received from some parties wishing to mine on the main road, near Mr Williams's house. The Clerk was instructed to inform them that as the main road was entirely Government property, the Council have no power to grant any such leave as that sought.

NUISANCES.

Cr. KEEN stated that himself and several others have very properly been summoned for the nuisance at the rear of their respective premises at the top of Pool-street. On his premises he had constructed a capital drain at considerable expense; and some time since he had paid for the construction of a drain on his neighbours' property, but it was since filled up with rubbish, and the consequence was that all his neighbors' drainage flowed over his (Cr. Keen's) land. The Public Works Committee had decided that the respective owners of property should bear ratably the expense of a cross drain at the rear of their premises. Had this been done there would have been no occasion for any legal process; and as he (Cr. Keen) had always been ready and anxious to pay his portion, he intended to defend the action which had been brought against him.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although it might bear hardly on some of those who had been willing to do what was right in the matter, as there were one or two who would not comply, the Nuisance Inspector had no alternative but to proceed against them all to compel every one of them to agree and to do the work.

SALE OF SECTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this sale had not been advertised in a business-like way; and unless the advertisement was altered, it would be a failure. The advertisement did not state that the sale was to be by auction at all, and he would be glad if some Councillor would move in the matter.

It was resolved, on the motion of Cr. WALKER, seconded by Cr. COVERLID, that the Clerk be directed to instruct Mr M. Hay to sell the sections, and to advertise in the usual manner.

LEASES.

Cr. COVERLID stated that he knew that in many cases the cost of the leases would deter persons from buying municipal sections. Some were of such small value that parties would not buy them at all if they had to pay say £5 for the lease. He would like to know whether a printed form could not be supplied, so as to make the cost a nominal one. Perhaps Cr. Keen could enlighten the Council on the subject.

Cr. KEEN said he was at a loss to know how Cr. Coverlid had jumped at £5 as the precise and exact cost of a lease. Leases sometimes cost £10, £15, £25, and even more; and sometimes cost less than £5.

It was proposed to obtain a draft from Dunedin and get it printed, several Councillors contending that unless the Council did something to render the leases very inexpensive, but few sections would be sold.

Cr. KEEN was asked whether a printed lease would hold good, and he replied that most certainly it would if the proper conditions in such matters were complied with. A printed instrument would be of course quite equal to a written one; and as he saw that the Council was determined to do something in the matter, he would move that a draft lease be prepared by Mr W. H. McKeay, through his clerk, Mr Mount.

The CHAIRMAN highly approved of the suggestion; and it was seconded by Cr. COVERLID, and carried unanimously.

THE CEMETERY.

Cr. KEEN said that he and others had heard a report to the effect that the Town Clerk had, on his own responsibility, written to the Provincial Government denying the truth of the statements contained in the memorial recently adopted by the Council relative to the Cemetery—a memorial which was adopted by the Council unanimously, after having been most carefully gone over several times in order to prevent the transmission to the Government of anything not strictly correct. He was aware that in his capacity of Secretary to the Trustees the Town Clerk had written to the Government by direction of the Trustees; but he wished to know whether before that he had written, on his own responsibility.

The TOWN CLERK rose and said that he had so done, and that he had plainly told the Government that the memorial was "one vile falsehood."

The CHAIRMAN requested the Town Clerk to leave the room while the matter was under discussion—which he did.

The CHAIRMAN said that if such conduct as this was to be put up with, he certainly should not continue a member of the Council. The Council had most carefully prepared and considered a memorial on a very important subject—a memorial containing nothing but the most absolute truth from beginning to end, and now they were insulted by their own clerk telling them they were a parcel of liars: for that was just what it amounted to. He would thank some gentleman for a motion on the subject.

Cr. WALKER stigmatised the conduct of the Town Clerk as disgraceful: he should certainly resign if it was tolerated. Although perhaps not quite in order, he would just like to mention two facts which had within the last week come under his notice. The Mayor had denied the truthfulness of the assertion that cattle depastured in the Cemetery. At least half-a-dozen times within a week he (Cr. Walker) had driven cattle out—cattle which were committing all sorts of depredations. Again, a carter arrived from Dunedin with a monument and railing for the grave of a person buried three years since. The whereabouts of the grave no one could tell; and after hours of search and enquiry, the carter said he should just put the stone and railing on to any grave at haphazard, which he accordingly did! He thought that such a state of things being allowed was disgraceful to an unbearable degree.

Cr. COVERLID and HENRY spoke warmly to the same effect.

Cr. KEEN moved, "That the Town Clerk be directed to furnish the Council with a copy of his letter to the Government in which he, on his own responsibility, denied the truthfulness of the memorial—and to furnish any explanation which he may have to offer—at the next meeting of the Council."

This was seconded by Cr. COVERLID, and carried.

The TOWN CLERK was then sent for, and returned.

A motion by Crs. COVERLID and WALKER, relative to the gravelling of certain footpaths, was adopted.

Cr. HENRY moved, and Cr. COVERLID seconded, "That the Cemetery Memorial Committee be instructed to meet on Monday night next, at eight o'clock."

The Council then adjourned.

BLUE SPUR MINING NOTES.

[FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENT.]

October 23, 1869.

The weather has been very dry lately, and unless we get some rain soon, water will be very scarce. Our paternal Government can spend any quantity of money in dredging Dunedin harbour, embellishing Dunedin with fine buildings, &c., and would construct a grand network of railways if they could get some one to lend them the money, but as for carrying out any reproductive works on the goldfields, such as water races or reservoirs, which would no doubt yield splendid returns, and benefit Otago to an incalculable extent, this seems to be beneath their notice altogether. If 1000 inches more water were brought on to the Blue Spur, it would sell readily at £5 per 100 inches, per week. The present price is £7. The miners would use much larger heads of water if they could get the necessary supply, and if large dams were made to catch the storm water, there would be no scarcity. The Waipori Water Co.'s new dam is nearly completed, and Mr Poinsonby, who attends to the dams, has removed his residence from the old to the new dam.—Johns and Co., in order to do away with Wilkie and Co.'s water race from the upper portion of their claim, where it formerly existed, have constructed a new race, further down the hill, for Wilkie and Co. This will be a great inconvenience to many persons living on the Spur, who used to get nearly all their drinking water during the summer from this race.—Tucker and Bentley have washed up in Victoria Gully. Their claim has not paid them so well as they expected.—The Great Extended Co. had a small blast last week with 6cwt. of powder, and another on Wednesday with 30cwt., which have brought down a good lot of cement.—The Blue Spur Sluicing Co. had a good blast last week with 22cwt. of powder. They have lengthened their tail-race. It is reported that Mr R. Lancaster has sold his interest in this claim to Mr S. White.—White and Co. are busy washing cement, and have lengthened their tail-race.—The Perseverance Co. are about to erect a high fluming at the head of Gabriels, in order to have a good fall for their tailings.—The Nelson Co. had a good blast on Wednesday, with 30cwt. of powder, and are washing cement.—All the other claims are in full work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

LONG VALLEY POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the TUAPEKA PRESS.

SIR—For many years a post-office has existed at Long Valley, near Captain Baldwin's station. When first established, it was undoubtedly needed; but for the last three years at least it has afforded accommodation to not more than about two or three persons, because at Long Valley there is now no population. The mailman, in order to visit Long Valley, has to leave the main road, and travel for many miles over a high range of mountains (the Knobby Ranges). This has doubtless had a deterrent effect on the establishment of a line of coaches to the Dunstan from Teviot. On the direct line of road, at Coal Creek, some miles from the Teviot, there exists a clustered population of over 100 persons. No post-office exists here—necessitating a considerable journey on the part of those who receive letters. I believe, Sir, that the Chief Postmaster is about to be requested to establish an office at Coal Creek. I think it would be wise if he was to remove the Long Valley office, and establish it at Coal Creek, the former being the means of a useless expenditure of public money.—I am, &c.,

TEVIOT.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the TUAPEKA PRESS.

SIR—Doubtless it appears to some persons a good deal strange that subscriptions in aid of the above-named church should have recently been solicited, and that a lecture should have been delivered for the same object, while practically the church seems dead. Some explanation is, I think, needed, and I propose with your permission to offer it. When the Rev. M. H. Martin left Lawrence, the Committee was compelled, in order to act honorably towards him, to borrow a sum of money to make up his stipend, as, through various causes—want of time, and so on—the stipend fund had not been entirely collected. With various other matters which were then owing, this left the Committee £150 in debt. Towards the defraying of that debt, since Mr Martin left, upwards of £50 have been collected and paid; and the Committee now sees its way clear to the total abolishment of the debt in the course of a comparatively short time. The Right Rev. the Primate of New Zealand has kindly undertaken the task of procuring a clergyman for the cure of Lawrence, Wetherstones, Blue Spur, and Waitabuna, and at the present time an advertisement inserted by his Lordship is appearing in the *Melbourne Argus*. I trust, therefore, that all those who have the welfare of our church at heart—that all those who prize her services, and hold sacred the duty of upholding the faith in which they were privileged to be reared—will wait with becoming patience the advent of a clergyman; and that they will feel assured that although seemingly the Committee has been idle since the Rev. Mr Martin left, they will shortly see that it has been otherwise, and that the affairs of the church, amidst great difficulties, have been tended to the best of the ability of those to whose care they have been entrusted.—I am, &c.,

JOHN L. SHADWELL KEEN.

Lawrence, 29th Oct., 1869.

THURSDAY, 11th NOVEMBER.

At one o'clock.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL SECTIONS.

MATTHEW HAY has received instructions from the Mayor and Town Council of Lawrence to sell by public auction, at the Council Chamber, on THURSDAY, 11th November next, at 12 o'clock noon—

NINE SECTIONS on a lease of 21 years,

viz:—

Section.	Block.
12	III
12	V
2	VI
12	VII
2	VIII
12	VIII
11	IX
14	XI
14	XIII

Also, the undermentioned 16 SECTIONS to be sold at a bonus for 21 years:—Section 4, block XI; section 4, block XII; section 4, block XIII; section 4, block XX; sections 8 and 18, block XXII; section 2, block XXIV; sections 8 and 17, block XXV; section 7, block XXVI; sections 6 and 16, block XXVII; sections 6 and 16, block XXX; section 16, block XXXVII; and section 2, block XXXVIII.

Intending purchasers can be furnished with full particulars on application at the office of

WM. HAYES,

Town Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF LAWRENCE.

WANTED, Tenders for the FORMATION of FOOTPATH, North Side of Ross-place, between Gabriel's road and Pool-street.

Plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Town Clerk up to WEDNESDAY, November 10th, by which date all tenders must be in.

W. HAYES,

Town Clerk.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE Friends of the late Miss ANN HENDERSON are respectfully invited to follow her remains to the Lawrence Cemetery. The Funeral will leave her late residence, Ross-place, TO MORROW (Sunday), at 3 o'clock p.m.

W. MEARS,

Undertaker.

In the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY

GRIFFIN, late of Lawrence, in the Province of Otago, Licensed Victualler, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay their accounts to EBENEZER HALLEY, of Lawrence aforesaid, Esquire (one of the Executors of the said deceased), on or before MONDAY, the first day of November next: AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that all persons to whom the said Estate may be indebted, or who claim upon the said Estate, are hereby required to present their accounts to the said Ebenezer Halley on or before the date aforesaid.

Dated at Lawrence this 20th day of October, 1869:

EDWARD FRANCIS WARD,

Solicitor to the said Executors, Princes and High Streets, Dunedin, and Temple Chambers, Peel-street, Lawrence.

PHENIX WATER RACE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND

A DIVIDEND of FOUR SHILLINGS per Share will be payable at the registered office of the Company, at Lawrence, on and after MONDAY, November 1st, 1869.

WILLIAM HAYES,

Secretary.

TO LET, for Twelve Months, the Church of ENGLAND PARSONAGE, Lawrence.

The building contains eight rooms, has five fire-places, and is in thorough repair.

The ground (an acre and three-quarters) is ploughed, and securely fenced.

For particulars apply to

JOHN BENNETT,

[Hon. Sec.]

BRICKS! BRICKS!

ANY QUANTITY of First-class BRICKS

now on sale at WALKER'S BRICKYARD,

Coal-pit Flat.

HERBERT AND CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

(Wholesale and Retail),

ROSS-PLACE, LAWRENCE.

HERBERT AND CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

ROSS-PLACE, LAWRENCE.

Have constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods at moderate prices.

Tuapeka Advertisements.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Cheaper than Ever!

JAMES SMITH begs to inform the public that on and after this date he is prepared to supply Meat of all descriptions, of the very best quality, at the following prices:—

MUTTON.

Fore quarter... 2½d per lb
Hind do... 3½d " " " " " "
Chops... 4d " " " " " "

BEEF.

Steak... 6d per lb
Sausages... 6d " " " " " "
Prime roasting joints... 6d " " " " " "
Veal... 6d " " " " " "

The above prices for CASH ONLY, and delivered anywhere within three miles free of charge. No puff! Guaranteed SOUND, and opposition defied.

JAMES SMITH.

Miners' Butchery, Wetherstones, 1st July, 1869.

ROBERT FOWLER,

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

IN returning thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing business in Lawrence, begs to intimate to his friends and patrons that he has removed to his new premises, immediately above the Bank of New Zealand, Peel-street; and by strict attention to business he trusts to receive a continuance of the support he has hitherto received.

EVANS' FLAT COAL PIT.

NOTICE.

THE NEW COAL PIT

At Evans' Flat

IS NOW OPENED,

and the following are the prices, delivered:—

Lawrence... 15s.
Wetherstones... 20s.
Blue Spur... 20s.

Orders left at the Junction Hotel, Lawrence, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN L. SHADWELL KEEN,

DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMIST,

DRUGGIST AND SURGEON-DENTIST,

PEEL-STREET, LAWRENCE.

Teeth Extracted, Stopped, and Sealed.

Operations performed under the influence of Chloroform, if desired.

J. C. ARBUCKLE,

ROSS-PLACE,

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT

MONEY LENT, AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

Registry Office for Servants.

CAFE DE PARIS,

ROSS PLACE.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment returns thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto accorded him, and begs to inform his numerous friends, and visitors to the district, that every care will be taken to render it one of the most comfortable resorts in the Province.

In future, Passengers by the different Coaches may rely on being supplied with a CUP OF GOOD COFFEE before starting.

A Separate Room for Ladies.

The Library is replete with the most popular works, local and home papers, &c.

CHESS DRAUGHTS.

JAMES HARRIS,

GROCER, AND GENERAL MERCHANT,

Corner of Peel-street and Ross-place, has on hand a large assortment of—

GLASS, CHINA, AND IRONMONGERY,

KEROSENE OIL, AND LAMPS.

J. H. respectfully invites the public of Lawrence and surrounding districts to make an inspection of his stock of the above goods.

S.B.—Country orders promptly attended to

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital... £2,000,000

Annual Revenue... 298,000

Agent for Lawrence:

JOHN L. SHADWELL KEEN,

Peel-street.

Agents for Otago—

J. S. and J. A. WEBB, Dunedin.

G. HUMPHREY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Opposite the Commercial Hotel,

PEEL STREET,

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Lawrence and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line.

Watches and Clocks put in good order, and guaranteed.

Jewellery Repaired, and Colonial Gold manufactured to order.

Watch Glasses and Keys fitted.

Good Workmanship, and Moderate Charges.

Tuapeka Advertisements.

MATTHEW HAY

AUCTIONEER,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND

SHAREBROKER,

Auction Room, Ross-place, Lawrence.

CHARLES BRYANT,

HOUSE DECORATOR, SIGN WRITER,

AND GRAINER.

Painting and Paperhanging done in all its branches.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, or at the Tuapeka Press Office, will be promptly attended to.

LAWRENCE COALPIT BRICKYARD

GEORGE WALKER

IS PREPARED TO SUPPLY ANY QUANTITY OF

FIRST-CLASS BRICKS

AT FOUR POUNDS

PER THOUSAND!!

GEORGE WALKER, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

PEEL-STREET, LAWRENCE,

HORACE BASTINGS... PROPRIETOR.

Booking Office for Cobb and Co.'s Royal Mail Coaches.

MASONIC HOTEL

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE, TUAPEKA

GEORGE CLARK... PROPRIETOR

Wines and Spirits of the best Brands.

Good Stabling.

COACH FARE.

ON and after this date, the Coach Fare between Dunedin and Lawrence will be raised to 30s.

JOHN CHAPLIN & Co.

Dunedin, June 26, 1869.

ALEXANDER TURNER

JOBBER GARDENER,

GABRIEL'S GULLY.

Gardens kept in order by contract or otherwise. Fruit Trees and Bushes Pruned.

Orders left at the TUAPEKA Press Office will be promptly attended to.

TUAPEKA HOTEL,

TUAPEKA FLAT,

JAMES DOUGHERTY... PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for Travellers.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL,

EVANS' FLAT, TUAPEKA,

DAVID EVANS... PROPRIETOR

Good accommodation for Travellers. Paddock.

DR HALLEY has REMOVED to his old

residence, Montague House, above the

Post Office, top of Peel street, Lawrence.

At home for consultation daily until 11 a.m.

GEORGE JEFFERY,

IMPORTER OF

BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOBACCO, AND

TOBACCONISTS' WARES,

(Opposite the Bank of New South Wales)

PEEL-STREET, LAWRENCE.



DAVID PARSONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHER AND SLAUGHTERMAN,

Begs to intimate to the inhabitants of the Tuapeka District that he has succeeded to the business lately carried on by Messrs J. R. GASCOIGNE & Co., and while trusting to receive a continuance of the very liberal support awarded to his predecessor, would intimate that he is in a position to supply Beef and Mutton at the Lowest Prices for cash.

Families waited upon for Orders.

EAST TAIRI HOTEL,

EAST TAIRI.

R. FENWICK... PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

Stopping Place of Cobb and Co.'s Coaches.

Tuapeka Advertisements.

DRAPERY!

AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS.

WM. McBEATH has received this Season, ex City of Dunedin, Warrior Queen, and E. P. Bouverie, a large and well-selected Stock of Drapery, in every department, suitable for the Goldfields, which he can recommend to the inhabitants of Lawrence, Wetherstones, Blue Spur, and surrounding districts; and which on inspection will be found to be the best value for money ever seen in the district.

The Stock consists of—

Aberdeen wineys, winey skirtings, wineys, sealskins, Scotch plaidings, all-wool plaids, French merinos (all colors, from 3s 6d), white lambskins, coloured ditto, dress stuffs (a large selection), black alpaca, ladies' black straw hats, in all the fashionable shapes, infants' white felt hats, men's tweed suits, boys' ditto, men's blue beaver coats, winey coats, black cloth ditto; men's Inverness capes, in winey and blue beaver, boys' winey ditto, white superfine Bath blankets, scarlet, blue, and silver grey blankets, rugs of all descriptions; and a large stock of General Drapery, too extensive to particularise.

A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes.

WM. McBEATH,

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

ROSS-PLACE, LAWRENCE.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY

WITHOUT CHLOROFORM.

MR KEEN,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

LAWRENCE.

Teeth extracted painlessly (without the use of chloroform), by means of the new ANAESTHETIC APPARATUS.

Operations on the Teeth performed either by aid of the Anaesthetic Apparatus, or under the influence of Chloroform.

PEEL-STREET, LAWRENCE.

TUAPEKA

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

Who has not seen the Magnificent and Splendid Assortment, just opened out, of—

Glassware

Crookeryware

Kerosene Lamps

Furnishing Ironmongery

American Cooking Stoves

Parlor Stoves

&c., &c., &c.

At prices lower than ever before offered in this District.

Inspection respectfully invited to the most complete assortment out of Dunedin.

One call will prove facts.

F. MEYER & CO.,

Proprietors.

MR. E. F. WARD,

Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor & Conveyancer,

PEEL-STREET, LAWRENCE.

Managing Articled Clerk:

MR. JOHN L. SHADWELL KEEN.

BLUE SPUR HOTEL,

REMOVED from Gabriel's Gully to

THE SPUR NEAR THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Travellers and others will find every accommodation, at moderate charges.

Good Stabling, and Enclosed Paddock.

Saddle Horses always on hire.

TUAPEKA MOUTH SAW MILLS.

TIMBER YARD - WHITEHAVEN STREET,

(Opposite the Schoolhouse.)

W. D. MORRISON begs to announce to the inhabitants of Tuapeka and Molyneux Districts that he is prepared to supply every description of AMERICAN AND COLONIAL SAWN TIMBER at the shortest notice and the lowest remunerative prices.

Timber cut to order.

Orders left at the TIMBER YARD punctually attended to.

W. D. M. has always on hand

10,000 ft. 1-inch T. and G. Lining

10,000 ft. of 6 x 4

10,000 ft. of 6 x 2

6000 ft. of Shelving

A quantity of Galvanised Iron

Moulding, Skirting, Sashes, Doors, &c.

Tuapeka Advertisements.

J. AND J. OXENBOULDS,

WAITAHUNA WEST,

LICENSED CARRIERS.

Carting of all kinds done. Terms according to agreement.

Orders left with Mr COGHILL, Bridge Hotel, Havelock, will be attended to.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

MESSRS LOW & SONS, SADDLERS and HARNESS-MAKERS, have FOR SALE, a Large and Well-selected STOCK of SADDLERY GOODS, which they are offering at Dunedin Prices. The stock comprises

Best Ladies' Saddles and Bridles

Do Gents' do do do

Do Stockmen's do do do

Riding Bridles of every description

Spurs and Stockwhips, best makers

Spring-cart Harness, new and second-hand

A good stock of Collars and all kinds of

Cart Harness on hand ready made.

* Riding Saddles Stuffed to Perfection! *

A trial solicited. Repairs promptly executed.

J. LOW AND SONS,

Saddlers and Harness Makers,

PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE,

And Dunedin and Balclutha.

EARLY POTATO SEED.

A choice lot (very early) on sale:

J. H. PRESSLY,

ROSS-PLACE.

BATHS! BATHS!

HOT,

COLD,

AND SHOWER,

2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.

NOW OPEN AT

JEFFERY'S NEW BRICK PREMISES,

Opposite Café de Paris,

ROSS PLACE.

NOTICE.

THE TUAPEKA HOSPITAL COMMITTEE requests Donations of BOOKS, in order to form a Library for the use of the patients.

Any Books will be thankfully received, and persons who may have a few to spare are requested to send them either to the Resident Surgeon or the undersigned.

H. C. RICHARDS,

Secretary.

ENLARGEMENT

"THE EVANGELIST"

THE Publishers have much pleasure in

announcing that they have increased

the size of "The Evangelist," from sixteen

to twenty-four pages.

The price will remain as at present, viz.,

SIX SHILLINGS PER ANNUM,

Delivered free to any address.

They trust that their efforts to render the

Magazine more adequate to the wants of the

Church will lead to a considerable increase

in the number of Subscribers, and they would

remind them that as "The Evangelist" is

registered for transmission as a newspaper at

the postal rate of one penny, it affords a con-

venient means of sending the news of the

Churches in this country or their correspon-

dents in Britain or the neighboring Colonies.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

Publishers,

"Tuapeka Press" Office Lawrence.

Tapanui Advertisements.

STEWART AND GOW,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

TAPANUI.

Agents for Marshall and Copeland; Water of Leith Brewery; T. Robinson and Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers; and for the New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Balclutha Advertisements.



CROWN HOTEL,

BALCLUTHA.

JOHN BARR has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has opened the above commodious hotel, and is determined to maintain the character of the Crown as one of the best hotels in the Colony.

The accommodation for Travellers is unsurpassed in the Province.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

On the premises.

Stabling and Paddock accommodation unequalled.

Cobb and Co.'s Coaches leave the Crown daily at 8.30 a.m. for Tokomairiro, returning every afternoon.

Dunedin Advertisements.

REITH & NICOLSON, having purchased Mr Wm. Hay's business, have REMOVED to the

BIBLE WAREHOUSE;

Princes-street Cutting,

and have on hand—Bibles, Prayer Books, Presbyterian Hymn Books, Sabbath School Messengers, and Stationery of every variety.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WILLIAM FAIRD.

BOOKSELLER & GENERAL STATIONER,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall).

Begs to remind his country friends, and the public generally, that he is constantly receiving additions to his already large and well-selected Stock, direct from the home markets.

The following is a list of some of the Books at present in Stock:—

Christ, the Light of the World—Dr Vaughan
Studies of Characters—Dr Guthrie
The Shepherd and his Flock—M. Duff
The Mountains of the Bible—M. Farlane
Pulpit Echoes—M. Farlane
Scripture Portraits—Dean Stanley
Apocalyptic Sketches, vol. 3—Er. Cumming
Daily Life—Dr Cumming
Consolations, or Leaves from the Tree of Life—Dr Cumming
The Great Biography—Dr Hamilton
Kitt's Daily Bible Illustrations
Dr Newman's Parochial and Plain Sermons
Index of Dates
Mantell's Wonders of Geology
Sideral Heavens—Dr Dick
Darwin on the Origin of the Species
Arsted's Natural History of Inanimate Creation
Romance of Natural History—Gosse
Handbook of New Zealand Flora—Dr Hooker
Natural Philosophy—Jabez Hogg
Mantell's Fossils of British Museum
Hunt's Manual of Photography
Pre-Adamite Man
Popular Educator
Tales of a Grandfather
Dictionary of Daily Wants
Dictionary of Useful Knowledge
Gibbon's History of Rome, 7 vols.
Chambers's Information for the People
Essays and Addresses by Sir J. Herschel
Prof. Rankin's Steam Engine; Applied Mechanics

A large assortment of Poetical Works, Periodicals (in volumes), Novels, and Juvenile Literature.

School Books, Slates, and other Requisites.

Books specially ordered from Home, and supplied at very reasonable prices.



COBB AND CO.'S

Telegraph Line of

ROYAL MAIL COACH